



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

of the reports of the several states and territories and a statement of the points at which the National Reporter System connects with the series of reports of each state. An attentive consideration by the student of this part of the volume will greatly facilitate his intelligent handling of the mass of material that he finds in a modern law library.

"How to find the law" is treated of in Part IV by Professor Wheeler. Nearly one-third of the volume is occupied with a description and explanation, given in this part of the work, of the system of classification designated the "American Digest Classification Scheme." As the use of this scheme is so general, it has become necessary for the lawyer who would make the most of his time to become familiar with the rather elaborate system of sub-classification adopted by the editors of the "Century Digest," and this portion of the work will prove to be a great aid in attaining this familiarity.

In an appendix of over 200 pages is given a table of abbreviations of the titles of law publications, which appears to be full enough and accurate enough for all ordinary purposes.

There is little reference in the book to English authorities, and we believe that had there been added an essay on "English Reports and Reporting" the value of the work would have been materially enhanced.

POMEROY'S EQUITABLE REMEDIES (supplementary to POMEROY'S EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE). By John Norton Pomeroy, Jr., A.M., LL.B. San Francisco; Bancroft-Whitney Company, 1905. 2 Vols. xxx, 932; xix, 933—1875.

In the January, 1906, number of this magazine, the third edition of *Pomeroy's Equity Jurisprudence* and volume one of *Pomeroy's Equitable Remedies* were reviewed. What is there said in regard to volume one of the *Equitable Remedies* is true of volume two which has just come to hand. In this volume the author completes the subject of the injunction and treats of the following subjects: Equitable relief against actions, judgments and executions at law; reformation and cancellation; assignment of dower; establishment of disputed boundaries; partition; bills of peace; prevention or removal of cloud upon title, including statutory suit to quiet title; specific performance; equitable estates and interests under the contract of sale and purchase of land; suits to compel transfer or issue of stock; marshaling of securities; creditors' suits; creditors' bills against stockholders; suits for reimbursement, contribution, exoneration, and subrogation; suits for an accounting; and partnership bills. Of the chapters on the injunction, all of which will challenge the attention of the practitioner as being carefully worked out, the one on the injunction in connection with labor troubles, contributed by Professor George H. Boke, of the Department of Jurisprudence of the University of California, will be found to be of special interest. The practitioner will find here a full and comprehensive statement of what the courts have held as to the use of the writ in the different phases of labor troubles, together with the citation of numerous supporting authorities. The chapters on specific performance are also worthy of special mention. Taken as a whole these two volumes on *Equitable Remedies*, although not equal in point

of style and general comprehensiveness of statement to the volumes on *Equity Jurisprudence*, are not out of place as companions to the latter; and in the six volumes of the series, we undoubtedly have the most complete and helpful work that has yet appeared upon the general subject of equitable jurisdiction.

H. B. HUTCHINS.

THE CONFEDERATION AND THE CONSTITUTION, 1783-1789. By Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, A. M., Director of the Bureau of Historical Research, Carnegie Institution. New York and London: Harper & Brothers, 1905, pp. xix, 348.

This is the tenth volume of *The American Nation*, edited by Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, and treats of the important period following the Revolution up to the adoption of the Constitution.

Though the editor suggests that it seems doubtful whether this period "was really a time of such danger of national dissolution as people then and since have supposed," the author certainly does little to lessen the reader's notion of the reality of the peril, but rather shows quite clearly how and why a crisis had been reached in the affairs of the sovereign states making necessary the establishment of a "more perfect union" than had been possible under the Articles of Confederation.

He deprecates, however, passing the Articles by with an amused smile at their unfitness for the work at hand: "As a matter of fact, they were in many respects models of what articles of confederation ought to be, an advance on previous instruments of like kind in the world's history. Their inadequacy arose from the fact that a mere confederacy of sovereign states was not adapted to the social, political, and industrial needs of the time." (p. 49). Emphasizing the fact that the Revolution had been a civil war, the author shows that the problem before the men of those times was "The Problem of Imperial Organization." (Ch. III).

The difficulties under which this problem was worked out are depicted in a dramatic narrative culminating in a noteworthy chapter on "The Law of the Land." (Ch. XV). In this chapter it is shown how "the new government was to act by its own laws on its own citizens; and in addition the states were to be placed in a distinctly legal relationship, and were to be bound to recognize their duties as legal duties; the Constitution was to be the law of the land, enforceable in state courts, to be applied by state judges, to be appealed to by state citizens asking their own judges for justice."

The whole work testifies to the legal and historical knowledge of the author and to his patient and critical examination of the sources. It is written, moreover, in such an attractive style that one finds it difficult to lay the book down when once he has opened it. Its perusal is more than a pleasure. In closing the volume one is left with the impression that he has been told the story of this "critical period" by a thoughtful, intelligent and impartial eyewitness of the events of which he tells.